# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND KASSAU STS Volume XXXII ..... No. 39

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York OERMAN OPERA, Olympic Theatre, Broadway. -- Wi

DODWORTH'S HALL, 80% Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HARM HAN PRANCISCO MINSPERLS. 585 Broatway, opposite the Metropolian Hotel-In their Editional Estracture Entropian Estrecture, Singence, Dancing and Burlesquee.—Committee is Impracing the Committee of the Committee

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West

ERILLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway, as the New York Hotel,—In vanis Songe, Davist. Educated Broadway, decrees, Sunisseque, &c.—Odos and Ends—Cindral Paris Managardes Balling Theory.

CRARLET WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Machanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—In a Variant of Legist and Laughaus Entertainments, Corps on Ballet, Action Company's Problem. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn

COOPER INSTITUTE, Eighth street.-Dn. HERDA

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 PROBLEMS, -HEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBLE-THE WASHINGTON
TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE
LECTHERS PAILY. OPEN From & A. M. till 10 P. M. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway. GRAND

ODD FELLOWS' HALL Hoboken,-PAREPA'S GRAND

New York, Friday, February S. 1807.

### THE WEWS.

EUROPE. By the cable we have a news report dated yesterday,

Earl Derby stated to Parliament that Secretary Seward cially requested by England to state "plainty" the points of the American claims on which our government desires an arbitration adjustment. The Lord Chancellor of England read the speech at the opening of Parltament, by order of the Queen-not the Queen herself, as erroneously stated by the cable. The English coast has been visited by another severe storm. Napoison has completed a commercial treaty with Peru by which France gains valuable expert privileges. The Pope thinks of ordering the canonization of christopher

The Russians have gained another important victory i

The Bank of England has reduced its pate of discoun to three per cent. Consols closed at 26 11-16 for money to London. United States five-twenties were at 72%. The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, with middle opiands at from 14% to 14% pence. Breadstuffs dull. CONGRESS.

in the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced relativ to eppeals and write of error to the Supreme Court. Hills and resolutions suspending the payment of claims of loyal owners for slaves, and to prevent corporeal punishment is the robel States were reported from the committees. The bill increasing the comp and civil employes of the civil government at Washing ton was discussed. The Legislative, Executive and Ju-disial Appropriation bill was then called up, and the appropriating fifty thousand dollars to pay temporary clerks in the Treasury Department wa adopted after considerable discussion on the propriety of allowing Secretary McCulloch to classify the clerks as be Debate on the bill was continued in Committee of the Whole during an evening ression, and finally re-

orted to the Sonate, which soon after adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution continuing the use cantine purposes was passed. The bill reported or duesday from the Reconstruction Committee for the out of the rebel States, which constitutes each quo of those States a military district, was taken up and it was decided to devote an evening mession to de bale upon it. Mr. Ashley made a personal explanation regarding a newspaper report of the circumstances con-nected with his impeachment resolutions. Messrs. Sevens, Brandegee, Le Biond, Pike and Regers severally he hoped that the President would resist and use all the builders nower which the constitution had given him to compet traitors and disunionists to obey the law. In the evening the debate was resumed, and Mr. Bingham is his speech said that the general purposes of this bill met his bearty approval, but he desired that the legislation of Congress should conform to the constitution The House adjourned at a late hour with a probability

# THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for a con vention to revise and amend the constitution was re ported from the Judiciary Committee. The bill allow colored men to vote for delegates. Bills were introduced to preserve the people of this State from thvoluntary servitode, and authorizing the Manhattan Railway Com page to construct certain railways and tunnels in New The bill fixing the term of office of the New York York. The bill fixing the term of once of the New York.

Tax Commissioners was passed, and after some further beamers the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly a resolution requiring an opinion from the Judiciary Committee as to the liability of the

State in operating the canals was adopted. A bill was reported to provide for a convention to revise the State allawing colored men to vote for delegates. Numerou bills of a local or private character were introduced and acted upon. After an evening session, in which the bly adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular monthly meeting yesterday. Resolutions urging the immediate conveyance of certain portions of the Battery to the general government were adopted. A resolution remonstrating against the passage of the Tariff bill and for warding a memorial to that effect to Congress was unanimously agreed to, and the Board soon after adjourned.

The Board of Heelth met yesterday afternoon, when the Sankary Committee sent in their report on prosting

The Board of Excise, a quorum not being present did not meet yesterday; but Superintendent Kennedy moved before President Schultz for the revocation of the licensor of a large number of liquor dealers who, it is alleged, have violated their licenses, and that civil suits be instituted against them. Two officers arrested Mr. Gregan, who has a bar at the corner of Second avenue and Forty-second street, on Saturday, and on Sunday morning he was discharged. He has since made com piaint against the officers who arrested him, charging them with assault and battery, and they were yesterday committed by Justice Connolly, having refused to give

The steamship Atlantic, bound for Bremen, went ashore yesterday morning in the lower bay. Tug boats were sent to her assistance, and it is probable she will be got off without sustaining any serious injury. The variet had been libelled, and a United States marshal and two deputies were placed aboard to prevent her sail-ing. The captain got up steam, however, and was fairly

ing. The captain got up steam, however, and was fairly under way for Europe, with the marshals on board, when she met with the accident referred to above. An important case, involving the question as to when duties upon imported goods accrue, whether on the arrival of the the importation in port, or on the passing of the entry at the Custom House, was tried yesterday before Judge Smally, in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff in the case imported goods on the 30th of June, 1884, dutiable up to that date at seven and a half cents per pound. By a more recent set the tax on the same goods was raised from the lat of July, the day importation, to ten cents. The plaintiffs presenied their invoice and entry for liquidation on the 30th, but the Custom House officers refused to pass the entry on the vessel had not been efficielly reported. The

he additional tax on the goods was levied, and it was to over this excess the action was brought. The Court ered a verdict for the plaintist.

The Ferry Investigating Committee held another mee ing yesterday at the City Hall, Brooklyn, when evidence for and against the present management of the forry

A lecture was delivered tast evening in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute on Equal Rights and Reconstruction. The particular theory advanced by the lecturer, Mr. J. K. H. Willoox, was a general reconstruction of all existing forms, laws and governments.

Inspecter Dilks has instructed the detective force to arrest every thief they can lay hands upon, no matter where they are, the bigger the thief the better, and to closely scrutinize the conduct of several conductors who

are supposed to be in complicity with pickpockets.

An interesting case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, involving the right of a person holding a fire insurance policy to keep combustible articles on his premises, which are forb den by an ordinance of the city, without violating is contract, and rendering the policy void.

Kloman, a young German, living with his sister, storday from the effects of a blow on the head with an axe, received, it is alleged, at the hands of his dister, who has disspected. The matter will be inves-

Martin Allen and John Grady, two of the Adems Ex

ses sobbers who recently escaped from Danbury, on, were acrested in this city yesterday.

The splendid steamship City of Paris, Captain J. Kendy, of the Isman line, will said from ster No. 45 North wor at nine A. M. to morrow (Saturday) morning for the Captain J. M. to morrow (Saturday) morning for the Captain of the Ca Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office at haif-past seven A. M.

The stock market was duli yesterday. Gold was excited, and, after selling at 139, closed firm at 137%. There was some irregularity in the merchandise mar-kets—the natural consequence of the "backing and fill-ing" policy of Congress regarding the tariff and revenue questions—and prices of both foreign and domestic produce were nominal to a greater or less degree. Imported goods were quite generally held firm, while quotably lower, though round lots of flour, esp-cially of Western, could have been Western, could have been purchased at a concession. Cotton is going forward to Liverpool in considerable

quantities, but shipments are restricted to some extent

by the limited amount of disongaced tormage on the berth. Coffee was moderately active and firm. Freights were steady. Whiskey dull and nominal. Petroleum remained dull, though steady. Naval stores ruled dull

MISCRLIAN ROUS. Our Mexican news is up to the 2d of February. Ortega is to be tried by court martial. Miramon and Mejia were said to be marching on San Luis Potosa with seven thousand men, with instructions from Maximillan to risk a battle as soon as possible. If the imperalists were victorious he would immediately call an election, if not, he march to the coast are committing every species of out-rage. Matamoras was quiet under the administration of abal. Cortina and Canales were both quiet, the former at Mier and the latter at Victoria.

From St. Domingo news to the 28th ult. is received.

President Cabral had pardoned all political prisoners.

Tobacco promised to yield a good crop. All kinds of provisions were scarce. The health of the Island was good Advices from St. Thomas to the 20th of January state

dred and fifty persons, mostly negroes, had died of the epidemic. Commercial matters were unchanged. William Kelly was killed at a wake in Camdon county.

V. J., on Wednesday night, and his body was allowed to comein in the middle of the floor while the festivities are going on. The murderer was arrested. The Toliman House and several adjoin

sesterday, involving a loss of \$250,000.

William S. Hillyer has been appointed Interest for the city of New York.

The New Bill for the Excluded States-The Final Test with President Johnson.

In "Fox's Book of Martyrs," we think, it is recorded that in those "good old times" when beretics were roasted alive it sometimes happened that a full pardon was offered a condemned prisoner upon a recantation of his obnoxious faith, only to sharpen his dying agonies with the remorse of a double apostacy. We cannot believe, bowever, that this savage refinement of cruelty is contemplated by "Old Thad Stevens" against Mr. Johnson in the new bill of the House of Representatives providing for the temporary establishment of martial law over the ten excluded rebel States; but such a bill at this crisis in the conflict between Congress and the Executive evidently covers some legislative experiments of the Executive in the States concerned.

What, then, is the special object of this extraordinary measure-extraordinary in coming at this juncture as a report from the joint committee of the two houses on reconstruction? This gives it the importance of a measure decided upon by the dominant party, and as therefore morally certain to be submitted to the President for his signature. But how can he be expected to sion this hill with its preamble denouncing "the pretended governments of the late so-called Confederate States"—governments "set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people," and as "pretended governments," affording "no protection for life or property," but which countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime," thus necessitating the enforcement under martial law of "peace and good order" in the "so-called States until loyal and republican governments can be legally established" therein? The signing of such a bill by President Johnson would involve his condemnation by himself as the basest of Executive usurners: for these "pretended governments" are his own handiwork. Of course, then, his approval is not expected, and a reto is the object contem-

plated by Congress. But why a veto? Is it the purpose of the two houses to pass this bill over the President's head and to bring him to the test of its enforcement or a resignation? If driven to this extremity will be not get up an appeal to the Supreme Court on the plea that this bill is meconstitutional in suspending the habeas corpus in a time of peace, though not so declared by Congress? And upon such an appeal will not the court, following the trail of the Milligan decision, decide against Congress? Perhaps so. But we apprehend that the framers of this measure have another object in view and more directly to the purpose. The bill atterty denounces, repudiates and supersedes the reconstruction policy of Mr. John-son as illegal and void. If placed before him so that the ten days' consideration to which he is entitled shall be within the limits of this Congress, which expires on the 4th of March, he must sign or send back the bill to the House, with his reasons for declining to sign it, or with the expiration of sald ten days it will be a law the same as if approved by him. The bill, if submitted to him as suggested, will call for a veto message. It will put Mr. Johnson squarely upon his defence, and he must make out his case. It involves the charge of usurpation in the broadest terms, and he must meet it,

or surrender or resign. What defence can he make? The constitution as he understands it. He will plead the plen that the rebel States were never out of the public good, they should reform rebel armies they returned—certain issues of their present system of doing business at the war excepted—to the condition in which con-

they stood as States before the war. But admitting all this, fallacious as it is, the question next recurs, was it the Executive or Congress which possessed the authority to reorganize aid States upon the issues settled by the war? Mr. Johnson has answered this question him-self in a despatch through his Secretary of State (September, 1865) to his Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, in which he says that all these proceedings of reconstruction on his part are merely provisional and subject to the approval of Congress. A similar despatch te his Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, reminds him of the same important How, then, is the Executive to prove that these Southern State governments of making are legal, although rejected by Congress?

Upon this test Mr. Johnson must either hold abandon his present position. He is probably expected not only to hold it, but to commit himself beyond any remedy but removal in justifying his own course and in arraigning Congress. In this view the bill in nestion may be considered as a device for the aviction of the defendant out of his own nouth, as an incorrigible usurper who must be noved, or as the last chance for a graceful surrender to the sovereign authority of Congress. The democratic party, or what there is left of it, is now fairly committed to the cause of Mr. Johnson, and he is as fully committed to that party and all the outside elements opposed to the dominant party in Congress. This party is as broadly committed against him. The lines are sharply and distinctly drawn. The democrats are fighting to retain Mr. Johnson In his place, because he is their ally; the repub licans are bent upon his capture or removal, because he blocks their way. They have the authority, and in each house the majority, to remove him; but still a gracious surrender to Congress may save him. Otherwise, as the republican party must be demoralized and demolished with the submission of Congress he will be removed. With his removal the party in Congress which suppressed the rebelion may finish the work of reconstruction and then we shall have a new organization of parties. With his retention in office the republi cans, disheartened and disgusted with the weakness of Congress, may be cut to pieces in the next fall elections. They must go on and push through their appointed work, or they will disgracefully fail with the game in their hands Of this they are aware, as we see in this de cisive bill for the absolute wiping out, root and branch, of the reconstruction system of

Marine Disasters and Marine Insurance. From a carefully prepared list published in last Tuesday's HERALD it appears that an average of twenty-two large steamships owned by parties at or hailing from the port of New York, have been lost at see annually for the past ten years. This is independent of the large number of smaller steamboats and sailing vessels wrecked within the same period, and makes. a very startling exhibit of marine disasters. When the value of one large boat and its cargo is considered it is not to be wondered at that those of our marine insurance companies that have been engaged in doing an inflated business, pressing up their dividends and rapidly redeeming their scrip, should find themselves driven to the wall.

Mr. Johnson

Insurance is a business in which none but experts can hope to profitably engage. Yet an insurance company is the most common refuge for broken-down merchants. When a prominent man fails in business, unless be ecomes a wine merchant or a coal dealer, his friends set him up as president of an insurance company, and he receives a liberal salary, secures a large amount of premiums, makes a few imposing annual reports and ends by ousiness, in especial, requires prudence and experience to insure success. The well known "Joe Hoxie," many years ago, was agent for a number of marine insurance companies started in Kentucky to do business at this port. Before long one of these companies went overboard and was soon followed by another and another. A friend meeting Hoxle on the street inquired of him the cause of the trouble. "Oh," said Hoxie, "these Kentucky fellows are paying a pretty high premium for teaching me the business of underwriting; that's all." A marine insurance company in the hands of inexperienced managers is very unlikely to secure permanent success. The modern plan of uniting the fire and marine insurance business in one is also an undesirable innovation. A marine insurance company should be restricted from taking fire risks

The main cause of the heavy losses the companies have experienced, however, is to be found in their recklessness in taking risks. The Sun Mutual, which is now in so much trouble, is said to have been in the habit of insuring yessels that had been refused by other companies. There would be no such exhibit of marine disasters as we published on Tuesday if the insurance companies should refuse to insure any but seaworthy and safe vessels. The companies have the whole matter under their own control. If they would refuse to take any risks on the old, unseaworthy, rotten tubs which are now readily insured and started on sea voyages, we should have no bankrupt insurance companies and no such large annual sacrifice of property and life as at present. No merchant or shipper would intrust his cargo on a vessel which was refused insurance by the under writers, and the reckless spirit exhibited in sending unsafe and half-equipped vessels to sea would be effectually checked. The rivalry between companies, the desire to make large exhibits on the part of many new concerns and, above all, the brokerage system, lie at the foundation of the evil. No well estab lished company will pay commissions at all, and no company doing a legitimate business can afford to allow ten or fifteen per cent to a broker. The brokers, as a general thing, will not be too particular in the sort of risks they accept when their commission is at stake. I onr marine insurance companies generally will profit by the lessons taught by the disasters of the past season and the consequent difficulties of the shaky companies, it will be well for themselves, for commerce and for human life. They have it in their power to stop these fearful exhibits of marine disasters and the terrible sacrifice of life that follows in their train; by refusing to insure any doubtful

Faurly Quarrel Over the Tariff Bill.

The great and dominant republican party, which is so overwhelmingly powerful in Congress and in the several State governments, and which is united upon general political questions, is widely divided upon the tariff question. In truth we may say the two sections of that party, the high tariff protectionists of New England and the low tariff or free trade republicans of the West, are bitterly oposed to each other on this subject. The radical organ of the West, the Chicago Tribune, is the champion of the latter, and its namesake, the organ of the radicals, published in this city, is the advocate of the former. The press of the party throughout the West and the East is generally divided in the same way and follows in the wake of these two papers. It may be said that this is "a pretty quarrel as it stands;" but we might say, judging from the strong language used and the warnings and threatenings thrown out by both sides, that it is destined to bring before long serious dis-

ection of country are more powerful mere political dogmas or political organisa-tions. The agricultural West is naturally opposed to the monstrous bill of abomination called the Tariff bill, now before Congress. It is, as the papers of that section say, economically a blunder, and fraught with extreme danger, and that political and commercial ruin will follow in its train. It is estimated that the average of the present tariff is fifty-eight per cent, in gold, on all dutiable goods, or near eighty per cent in currency; that is, the people are paying about a dollar and eighty cents for every dollar's worth of imported goods they use. Yet the Eastern manufacturers are not satisfied with the protection thus afforded. They demand more protection and are moving heaven and earth to get it. Though there are not more than six members of the Senate, as one of the Western radical journalists asserts, who believe that the bill is right, yet Congress is goaded on to passing it "by an importunate and merciless lobby" which that body has not the courage to resist. Well may the Western people cry out lustily against such one-sided, partial and sectional legislation. Not only are they made to pay near eighty per cent more than the market value of what they consume, and threatened with heavier burdens, for the benefit of a few Eastern manufacturers, but they are deprived at the same time and by the same high tariff from markets for their produce. It is a twofold evil—a double oppression.

The New England protectionists open their

eyes at this resistance from the West. They, pretend to think it strange that men of their own political stripe should look more to selfinterest than party considerations or lies of former relationship. The leading politicians and journalists of the West who are now declaiming in the strongest language against the tariff were from New England; but in moving to the West their interests are in that section The original nature remains, there is the same estless and dogged perseverance in looking after the main chance—their own peculiar interests. The affections of the New Englander are always transferred to where he believes his material welfare lies. We had a striking illustration of this when our late war commenced. Many of the most determined pro-slavery men and rebels of the South were those born and educated in New England, but who had acquired property in the slave States and become identified with that part of the country. The colony of Eastern people who lately went to Palestine would in all probability, if they should remain there, soon become thorough Asiatics. It is known that numbers of them who settled in the Sandwich Islands have become regular monarchists under the sable dynasty there. Self-interest is the ruling principle with them everywhere, and they make everything else subservient to that. So it is with the tariff war now raging between the East and the West. It is mainly a war between the New Englanders at home and the New Englanders who have found another home It is a rivalry of conflicting interests among the same people.

Many years will not pass before the conflict ing interests of the great agricultural West and New England on the question of protection or the tariff will assume larger proportions. It is in the nature of things that this should be so This conflict will be a powerful wedge in dividing the present dominant political party and in reforming other parties. We cannot doubt as to what will be the result. The extraordinary growth of the West must give that section a preponderating power in the country. New England, with its selfish protection dogmas, will be left in the background, and the more persistently it urges its tariff notions the more will it basten its own isolation. In contemplating this result we cannot help reflecting on what will be the fate of the radical protectionist organs, and particularly the fate of the chief one in this city. Greeley's occupation, like Othello's, will be gone. He will be left out in the cold. Even his present protection friends will abandon him for having pushed them to a fatal extremity. The balance sheet of his paper, which now shows such slim assets, will run down to nothing. That, however, may not cure him of dreaming about high tariffs and protection. Like all men of one idea he will robably die in his faith. Against all the inence of New England and the "importunate and merciless lobby" of which our Chicago ontemporary speaks, we still hope Congress may throw out the monstrous and iniquitous Tariff bill now pending.

The West Indian Mission-States man Ap

prenticeship. Our Washington correspondence of yester day contains a positive statement that the mission of Mr. F. W. Seward meant the purchase of "naval privileges" in the island of St. Domingo, and that said mission proved a failure. Of course it did. It appears from another source that Mr. Seward had with him "a strong box filled with specie"-a thing which the islanders have never seen in all their lives. Then there was a man by the name of Smith-

One of the few, the immertal names. That were not born to die-

n whom is cast all the blame. Smith, who had the management of the affair on the part of St. Domingo, is charged with incompeteney. We do not believe it. Incompetency is not one of the characteristics of the great Smith family. That there was incompetency somewhere we do not doubt, but not on the eart of Smith. Why did the secret mission

strong box? Why was it a se mission? And why was the word "purchase" ever used in connection with an affair which could have been done for nothing? But once the word was used the Dominicans and Smith knew their cue. The strong box on board the Gettysburg was smelt. Its content's were as a most savory odor in their nostrils -- what old King Solomon would have called "a bandle of sweet myrrh." Smith may have shown himelf too eager. Very likely he got intoxicated with the perfume of the specie, as a cat loses her head over a handful of catnip, showed his hand, excited suspicion, and lost the job. We are rather sorry for Smlth, having always had a great respect for the name. But the failure of the mission is not of the slightest consequence. On the contrary, it is rather a good thing, in view of the money saved. If we want the bay of Samana in St. Domingo we an get it for nothing; at least we could have got it before a secret mission, which was trumpeted to the world, was sent to purchase it. The difficulty new is that Don Pizerrinctum Sambo is on the alert, and may not let us have it on such easy terms.

On Tuesday last a petition was presented to he Legislature by Mr. Wilber, of Dutchess county, praying that stringent measures be passed to put down gambling hells and lottery offices. The petition is signed by Moses Taylor and others of our leading citizens. These gentlemen do not seem to be aware that the exist. ing statutes in regard to the offences complained of are as specific and rigorous as the can well be made. In the article which we published yesterday on the subject of lotteries we showed that the law covered all the evasions that could be attempted under the title of gift enterprises or otherwise. It is the same in regard to the other offences referred to by the petitioners. No amendments that could be introduced could more effectually guard against them than they are guarded gainst at present. The fact is that the defect does not lie in the law, but in its manner of enforcement. Corruption so pervades every branch of our neunicipal government that it is easy to evade the penalties provided by it. We occasionally see small gambling concerns broken up by the police, when under their very noses large gaming establishments are carried on with the most perfect impunity. The law does not recognize any distinction between gamblers who happen to be members of Congress or newspaper proprietors and those who are less favored; but the police do. It is made worth their while to keep their eyes shut n the one case, while in the other there is no object in their neglecting their duty. Again it is not always the police who are in fault. In cases where they have shown vigilance we have frequently known of their action being disapproved of and frowned apon by the city authorities. The remedy does not lie in frash enactments, but in the selection of men of decent character for the police force, as well as for the magistracy. Will Mr. Moses Taylor and the other influential citizens who have signed the petition be pleased to take note of this fact? If they would take some little interest in our local elections they would find the evils of which they complain susceptible of a remedy.

The Connecticut Democracy.

The Connecticut democracy have resolved upon discarding all the lessons of the last fall elections and to run their machine in the old rut of rebel sympathy, State rights and Andy Johnson. They met at Hartford on Wedneslay to make their nominations for the April State election, and then and there laid down the platform upon which they are determined to fight the campaign. Its planks are, first, leaders to Congress, without any security against future rebellion. Second, the abolish ment of the loyal Congress as a "mutilated' and unconstitutional concern, and "manly resistance" to its "unauthorized legislation." Third, the Chicago platform, the war a failure, the Union as it was, State rights and Andy Johnson generally. With such a platform it is easy to predict the fate of the Connecticut copperhead Southern flunky democracy. After he April election they will be as dead as Andy Johnson.

# FIRES IN NEW YORK.

PIRE IN PULTON STREET. - A fire broke out very sudenly, about one o'clock this merning, in the stores 152 154, 156 and 158 Fulton street. The policeman in making his rounds a short time before could discover othing unusual; but he had hardly reached the corne of Namen street before a bright blaze threw its reflec tion in all directions. The stores on Fulion street were occupied by David Close, clother; Joseph Marsh, artidelal limb and truss maker; J. H. Tinge, be seller, and Samuel Blook, as a larger beer sale A portion of the store of Mr. Marsh was occupied an optician whose name could not be ascertain There was also a small store occupied as an excha office by some party unknown slightly dama. The three floors above the stores, having their entra at 208 Broadway, were occupied by a large number of ties as offices of various descriptions. The store Mr. Close was uniqued, but his stock will be eligid damaged by water. The fire enveloped the whole being so quickly that the cause of it could not be as tained. The upper floors were, as were also the sto fally insured, and the loss will probably reach \$10,8 limb and truss maker; J. H. FIRE IN EAST SIXTH STREET. -At about o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bar the building 14 East Sixth street, occupied by Thomas
H. Chambers as a pianoforte tactory. The
flames soon extended to some sheds in the rear, and
there, as well as the building in which the fire originated, were entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at
\$50,000. Insured.

FIRE IN WEST FORTHERS STREET.—Shortly after eight

o'clock last evening a fire ecourred in a frame buildin rear of No. 260 West Fortieth street, owned and occupie by a blind man named Richard Calu, a manufacturer of tow mats. The interior of the first floor, togother with several looms and stock, were pretty much destroyed, involving a loss of about \$900. Insured for \$2,200, time Rutgers and Importers' and Traders' Insurance Companies. The first is said to have been easied by the carolessness of one of the workmen smoking.

MUSICAL

The fourth night of the German opera season at the Olympic was signalized by the production of Mozart's comic opers, The Marriage of Figaro. If the numinals of the sorely tried valet were a true foretaste of what a man has to undergo before he succeeds to hymentring himself, then we fear that bridal veils, white gloves and bimself, then we fear that bridal veils, white gloves and cards would become less numerous in the world. Chanden, as Figaro, was an Othello in his jealousy, the smothering part excepted; Madamo Johannsen and Madams Rotter were sprightly representatives of Susanna and Cherubino, and called ferth merited applicate, and Wilhelm Formes made a sufficiently aristocratic sort of Count. Madame Frederick was unexceptionable as the Countess, and the other characters were well sustained. We were sorry to notice a falling off in the attendance. Such an excellent company, such operas and mosic placed on the stage is such a manner deserve the hearty support of the public, and Mr. Grover's attempt to revive the grand old works of the German masters should be encouraged in every possible manner. William Tell, Martha and the Merry Wires of Windsor ought to fill the house each romaining night during the week, as every means is adopted to place them on the stage in a proper manner.

HOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN BY THE UTAH GENTILES.

# CITY INTELLIGRNCE.

S OF CHARDIES AND CORRECT Board held their regular meeting yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole showed that the erection of prison exclusively for boys has been commenced at the former, and that the practice of calisthenic exercises has been introduced in the Lunalic Asylum and the Hospitus for Paralytics and Epileptics. The report was adopted.

OFENERG OF THE HARLEM RIVER.—The steambook

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Bible House. At half-past three o'clock the proceedings were opened with the reading of the ninoteenth Paslm and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ferris. After the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the reports of the various committees were received. From these it appeared that a small balance was due the treasury, and that the work of the society was being vigorously carried on. During the last month seventy-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-fix velumes had been issued, of an aggregate value of \$30,104 24. There were thirty-six agonts of the society and one hundred and eighty-seven auxiliarize reperted.

It is a document of much interest, and contains inform duced to attend Sunday schools, and 755 enable cure the advantages of daily instruction. Five the services have been held, at which ten thousand tendants have been secured, while 904 person induced to pledge themselves to total abstinen-

distraint put upon the house of Nicholas, Bowen & Co., bankers, by the revenue officers, has been withdrawn. The compliaint against them was without cause, and originated from a person who endeavored to extert money by malicious threats.

MESTING OF THE Union REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Republican General Committee held Fourth avenue, (in consequence of the headquarters being let for an exhibition), with Mr. E. Deladeid Smith in the chair, both the negation. g let for an exhibition), with an vice president to chair, both the president and vice president in. The minutes of the last meeting were re-on. The minutes of the announcement of the

the above club was held last evening at Delm The members, however, expressed themselves Proposed Iswall Emperations.

Your It is proposed to establish an educations tego or university for the Jows in the United Staths ercoted in New York. The proposition is proposed to the Constitutional Grand Lodge of the ord I' Nai Polish, and by the leading members. Hebrew body in this city, Philadelphia and elsew Meetings have lately been held for the purpose.

THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIC STRANSHIP COMPANY

regular monthly meeting of the General Con the radical wing of the republican party in this city hold last evening at Argus Hall. Resolutions favo the adoption of the passage of the several bills cres new commissions and amending old ones for the government of this city were adopted. The Excise law withoroughly canvassed, the Police Commissioners severated and sigmatized as men of "no brains," "mildwns," &c., a resolution offering co-ope tion to the Germans in their efforts to obtain a modification of the harsh features of the Excise law emph cally rejected, a resolution favoring suffrage in the vote for the State of ton adopted, and an amount of

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

early hour on Tuesday morning last the United St bonded warehouse Ifoa, 516 and 518 Washington at was ensered by burgiam, who succeeded in carrying times succeed it litem and popular goods, walund at \$3. No clue has been obtained to lead to the detection of

The entire detective force of the various police preincts of the city was assembled at police he pliks informed the officers that the thieves who infest the city had of late become so troublesome that he a thought it advisable to cill them together the they might receive special instructions as how the pickpockets and others of the lightingsed gentry should be dealt with in future. He said complaints were pouring in upon him every deas to their doings on the city railroad cars. In some is stances he had been informed that many of the conductors appeared to be in league with the thieves, as would not render assistance to their victims when it in their power to do so. Some of them even went so fas to "tip the wink" to the thieves when an officer detective, would be coming towards the car. He issucted the officers that hereafter they should arrevery thief they could lay hands upon—the the cars or singes or elsewhere, and to bring them in mediately to headquarters. He, moreover, enjoins them to keep a strict watch over the conduct of succonductors as they might have just grounds for as peculing of being in complicity, directly or indirectly with the thieves, and to report every instance of committees with the thieves, and to report every instance of committees with the thieves, and to report every instance of committees with the thieves, and to report every instance of committees the care.

The January Villas.—A party of gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Laonard W. Jerome, Mr. Bathgate, Mr. Wheatly, superintendent of the race course, and Mr. Jackson, the eminent architect, laid out the sites of feight villas to be erected for the accommodation of the leading members of the Jockey Club, en a gentle stope within a few hundred feet of the race course. Plans have been already prepared, and no expense is to be spared in erecting the edities, so that they may be both elegant and commodities. The grounds are to be laid out in a very ornament manner, embracing all modern improvements. Arrange-

# DESASTER ON THE ANKANSAS AND RED RIVERS.

valued at \$24,000, and owned by Daniel Able & Co.

New Orleans, Feb. 7, 1967.

The steamer Starlight hence for Sheeveport, in gois over the rapids at Alexandria, struck on the rocks as sunk, but was soon after got aften.

The steamer L. Dillard sunk to her main deck in Sot lake, with 250 bales of cotton or board. The cargo won be award in a damaged condition.

The steamer Navigator, with 700 bales of cotton or board, was snagged, and sunk to the boiler deck, this miles below threveport.

No lives were lost by other of the above disasters.